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### oust in all cases send stamps for that purpose. Labor and Politics.

The Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS and the executive councillors of the American scienation of Labor are not satisfied th the remarks of Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. CANNON on the federation's "bill of grievances." Mr. Gompers and his brother legislators gave Congress fair notice in that bill. If Congress will not do as they order, they told it, then they were going to appeal to the people. According to a Washington despatch to THE SUN, Mr. GOMPERS "hoped the

efforts of the great industrial army would not be underestimated, for, Mr. COMPERS declared, the representatives of organized labor want results, or they will know the reason why." According to another Washington

despatch, Mr. Gompers announces that if Congress is not obedient the Federation of Labor "will enter the field of politics and urge organized labor to elect men of their own choosing."

This terrible threat will not be apt to alarm anybody. Mystery and vagueness are the powers of the so-called dien "labor leaders" of more or less mythical organizations strut their little hour and get on the payrolls. A great amount of padding is suspected, even in the case of some actual organizations. Many of them are numerous; and their combined political power might be considerable; but they are composed, and properly, of men of different parties. So long as they can impress both great political parties with a fear of "labor" influence and action they are all right. As a separate factor at the polls "labor" has never cut much of a figure. The moment it was counted its weakness was Syldent.

Since, however, organized labor has special pretensions, claims special priviges and differentiates itself sharply from the great mass of unlabelled and non-union citizens, why should it not try its hand as a political party? If the nces, the "scabs" have also theirs. Is it not about time for President GOMPERS to assert that this nation cannot remain half union and half "scab"?

The great and flourishing state of the labor party in Great Britain cannot be lost upon labor leaders here. If they annot dictate to Congress and the President, why should they not seek to have a labor President and a labor Congress? Whatever they can get by fair and legal means they deserve. If they have the voting strength to run the United States let them run them, and, anyway, they are welcome to try. While really responsible separate powerful labor party seems unlikely, it might be s good thing. It might stop or make fruitless a lot of time serving and demagoguery on the part of Republican and Democratic politicians. Politics is in labor, and up to the neck. The frequent actual or threatened injection of politics into so many strikes is no agreeable phenomenon to business or conservative men. And the labor leaders themselves could hardly fail to be benefited, sobered, enlarged in view, by the responsibility of separate political action and the necessity of avoiding violent and fanatical courses.

### The Programme of the British Liberals.

Having gained a tremendous victory at the ballot box, the British Liberals are now discussing what they shall do with it, and the latest English reviews are full of forecasts and proposals put forward with more or less authority. Which measures will figure first in the official programme will depend, no doubt, upon the issues which the Premier believes to have been pivotal in the recent election.

Among the writers in the English reviews there is an agreement of opinion that in the counties the Liberal successes were due mainly to the preaching of free trade, the question of Chinese labor in South Africa having been observed not to interest audiences in country places, though education did, next to free trade. In cities and towns, on the other hand. where trade unionism is strong, the Chinese labor question had some effect, though there also free trade was the paramount issue. In the urban centres, also, where the Nonconformists are numerous, many votes were given to Liberal candidates out of dislike of the last Education act, which taxes Nonconformists for the support of Anglican schools as well as the national schools. A repeal or drastic amendment of that law is expected to be one of the first measures which the Bannerman Govern-

ment will try to pass. Some important legislation is also projected on behalf of the agricultural aborers, through whose aid the Liberals achieved such a sweeping success in the counties. It is proposed to give the dispossessed farmer compensation for improvements made by him which have added to the value of the land; and utility destroyed, but there still remain power is to be given to county councils to acquire land compulsorily for small holdings, as well as for allotments. A for the provision of rural cottages. Also

arge scheme is likewise contemplated reported with favor is a national project of afforestation, to be carried out on economic lines. Grants are also to be to deal with specially severe distress. to the representatives of urban labor is

right of combination and of peaceful persuasion during strikes. The Bannerman Government is committed, too, to a vigorous administration of the Factory act, with special regard to overtime, unhealthy trades, the treatment of women workers and the safeguarding of the motherhood of the nation. To London the Liberals have agreed to give a new port bill, together with an improvement of the waterway; a further equalization of rates; and to assure fair play to the County Council and a considerate treatment of its transit and

housing schemes. As regards the colonies, it is announced that the Ministers will recommend the establishment of an imperial consultative council, which will be authorized to examine schemes of common defence, trade interests, industrial law and emigration. As for the employment of Chinese labor in the Transvaal, we have already pointed out that Sir H. CAMP-BELL-BANNERMAN has relegated the definite solution of that problem to the Transvaal Legislature, which will presently be created, as soon as it shall have been decided whether the franchise shall

be based on population or on voters.

Evidently the programme is extensive, and British Liberals will be lucky if they succeed in placing even a part of it on the statute book. They have to reckon with the House of Lords, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. JOHN E. RED-MOND is right in concluding that the upper house will be daunted by the overwhelming triumph of the Liberals at the polls. The peers are likely to look askance at any tampering with the English land laws, and as most of them are members of the Anglican communion they will be loath to sanction the changes in the Education act demanded by the Nonconformists. It may prove difficult, also, if not impossible, for the Government to carry through the upper chamber bills embodying the concessions which have been promised to the Irish Home Rulers. There is only a very small number of Liberal peers, and it is by no means certain that they will have the support of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and other Unionist opponents of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN upon any other question

than free trade. It is a complex and difficult task that the Bannerman Government has undertaken, but among the Premier's colleagues are several men of remarkable ability and energy-Mr. Asquith and Mr. HALDANE, for example.

### The Bailey Amendments.

Senator SPOONER is leaving very little life in Senator BAILEY's much heralded discovery of the power of Congress to limit the processes of those inferior Federal courts which Congress itself has oreated

The proposition of Mr. BAILEY was superficially plausible, and it has attracted attention because of its novelty. His amendment to the Railway Rate bill proposes so to employ this principle of the power of Congress over the jurisdiction of the lower courts which are of its own creation as to prevent them from suspending a rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission pending judicial

Mr. SPOONER reminds Mr. BAILEY of the important distinction between jurisdiction and judicial power. "Jurisdiction existing," he says, "I do not think it is possible for Congress to pass an act to limit the judicial powers necessary to carry out that jurisdiction by appropriate orders or decrees.

Apparently Mr. BAILEY and his supporters in this theory would hold that because every Federal court except the Supreme Court rests on statutory enactment, Congress could do what it pleases with regard to the judicial processes of these courts-deprive them of the power of temporary injunction, take away the power to punish for contempt, and so on to any extent not expressly prohibited by the Constitution. Mr. SPOONER asks:

"If the Congress can take away the right of the court to issue a temporary injunction for the preservation of the property which is the subject matter of the controversy, what is there left of the judicial power except what Congress wills, and of what use is the Federal judiciary?"

Perhaps the answer might be that even if Mr. BAILEY were right and Mr. SPOONER were wrong on this fundamental question, there would still remain the Supreme Court, not the creature of Congress but of the Constitution itself; that there would still remain the inalienable right of the citizen and of property to protection by means of the judicial powers of which Congress had deprived the inferior courts; and that, consequently, the necessary judicial powers of which Mr. BAILEY's amendment had shorn the inferior courts would have to be exercised, immediately and originally, by the Supreme Court itself.

## American Antiquities.

Scattered over the semi-arid region in the southwestern part of the United States are uncounted historic and prehistoric ruins of the utmost importance and value to students and of great interest to the public. The Federal Government has attempted in a few cases to protect these ruins from vandalism, but as it possessed no general authority for this purpose, and no appropriation has been made to pay the expenses of the work, these efforts have been incomplete. Commercial relie hunters, tourists and vandals of all grades have despoiled many monuments reared by ancient man, erasing the records of a civilization that has passed from the earth, and rendering it impossible to use them for the advancement of science

and learning. Already much injury has been done, and records of inestimable worth and ruins of communities, burial places, cliff dwellings, towers, communal houses and shrines from which the trained investigator may reproduce the conditions under which their builders lived, and thus throw light on the history of the continent we inhabit. The are æologists throughout the country have made strong efforts to obtain the passage of a law for the preservation of such ruins on public lands, and this year a bill has promined a restention of the effective | been reported favorably to the House

providing for this. Ruins of potential free from any conditions, and have done importance or interest would be treated as Government reservations, excavations would be permitted only under license, and these survivals of a former age would be preserved for scientific study and public inspection.

The object to be attained by this bill is of prime importance. No other Government in the world permits the ignorant and indiscriminate destruction of the remains of the past. Congress should make no question of passing the bill which has been reported to the House, and thus placing the United States on a plane with the other civilized and progressive Governments of the world.

### A Washington Misconception.

The traditional difficulty of finding out at Washington what public opinion is in the country at large appears in

these remarks of the Post of that city: " The Republican party to-day is for THEODORS COOSEVELT for the Presidency in 1908. New England is for him in preference to any other candidate; so are New York. Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The votes for all the known aspirants combined would not be a tenth of the support that the 'solid South' would heartily give to THEODORE ROOSE-VELT in national convention."

The Republican party of all sections was in 1904 and is now in favor of THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT for President from 1905 to 1909. But how can New England or any other part of the United States prefer him "to any other candidate" in 1908? He is not a candidate. He said so voluntarily and solemnly at the very time of his triumphant election.

It shows no very high appreciation of his essential virtues of truth and honesty of purpose to assume that his deliberate promise was but a form of words.

His popularity is greater than that of any other Republican, any other American. Some of it he must sacrifice, and is sacrificing, as every President must, in the work of administration. That, however, is the work to which he is called. To carry out that work worthily is his allotted task. It may be suspected that his enemies rather than his friends are so eager to anticipate the campaign of 1908.

Politicians and fly-gobblers are very anxious about what will happen then. Most of the American people are busy with their own business, and making money out of it. A Presidential campaign every four years is enough for them. They are not worrying over 1908.

### A Junket to Cuba.

Senator Morgan has introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to visit the Isle of Pines and make a thorough inquiry concerning the conditions there. This is a most excellent idea-for the committee-but no time should be wasted. If the excursion is delayed it will not be so excellent an idea-for the committee. In the course of a few weeks it will be hotter than blazes down there.

There is no doubt that seven, or even five or nine, grave and reverend Senators, after carefully inspecting the soil of the island, drinking from its medicinal spring and inhaling the vivifying ozone of its atmosphere, could decide at once whether it is American or Cuban terrifory. There is only one better suggestion than that made by Senator Morgan. That is, that the island be sent up to Washington, where all could see it. The cost of a junket for seven need not exceed \$1,500, but it would be so much more effective and novel to spend a little more money and bring the island to Washington.

The question of the political ownership of the Isle of Pines is not a physical question. It makes no difference what the island looks like or smells like. It makes no difference whether it is valuable or economically worthless. Every record of every kind, political and geographical, shows that the Isle of Pines has for four hundred years been as much a part of Cuba as Long Island is a part of the State of New York. When Spain, by Article I. of the Treaty of Paris, relinquished "all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba," she no more segregated and ceded to the United States the Isle of Pines than she segregated and ceded the province of Havana or the judicial district of Bejucal, of both of which political divisions the island has for many years formed a part. The term "Cuba" in that article embraces the Isle of Pines as definitely as it embraces Cayo Romano or Morro Castle.

To take the island from Cuba under the shadowy claim which has been set up would be a national disgrace compared with which the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo would stand as an act of benevolence to Mexico. To impose upon Cuba any terms under which we agree to relinquish our claim to something that is not and never was ours would be an offence to national morality.

A great deal of nonsense has been talked about this matter, and a lot of sympathy has been wasted on certain speculators, most of whom knew when their investment was made that title to the island was in suspense. They played their game and took their chances. The talk of jeopardy to American life and property is silly. Both are as secure in the Isle of Pines as they are on the main island, where probably twenty times as many Americans reside and where fifty or more times the amount of money is invested.

The Platt Amendment, declaring the title in suspense, was signed on June 12, 1901, after a struggle of four months. Six months after that there was held a national election in which the citizens of the island participated, under American authority and American auspices, as did the people of the main island. The Piñeros were represented in the Constitutional Convention, held under American auspices, of 1900-01. For nearly three years the island has been left under full Cuban control. Most of the investment, and most of the settlement, has been made since it was clearly known that title was in suspense and since the recognition by the United States of the

de facto Cuban Government. Let us give Cuba what belongs to her,

with it. If she maltreats or robs any of our people who have gone there to live, there are plenty of ways by which we can get even with her.

The house to be erected upon the crown of the hill will be three stories high and will contain twenty-seven rooms. Here it is the purpose of the Hoosler seven rooms. Here it is the purpose of the Hoosi poet to gather around him the men and wome who have made the country famous for literature. News from Indiana.

Obviously, the house is too small. Every hamlet, every crossroads village in Indiana has a sufficient number of those who have made the country "famous for literature" to fill more than twenty-seven rooms though the rooms be huge and the boarders packed in like servants in a hotel dormitory. J. W. RILEY is too modest, and his literary barracks are too small.

Only a few days ago the Chinese Imperial Commissioners rustled away in their Celestial silks, and now comes a new inspector from the Orient. The Hon. PONAMBALAN RAMANATHAN, K. C., C. M. G., of Colombo, Ceylon, is in Ithaca. He is here to study our methods of university administration, with a view of founding, upon his return to his own country, a university for the education of its men and women. The peculiar feature of Mr. RAMANATHAN'S plan is that he hopes to combine the ideals and practice of the East and the West, "to reestablish if possible the ancient Hindu rivilization."

Mr. RAMANATHAN is Solicitor-General of Ceylon, a man of affairs and a religious expounder held in high esteem by his countrymen. Both Harvard and Cornell students have had the advantage of listening to his lectures on "The Spirit of the East and of the West."

If the yellow magazinists were not blushproof they would be asking themselves: Which of us is TITUS OATES?" As it is, they will probably resurrect, illustrate and make copy out of the picturesque knave, with an extract from Senator Lodge's speech by way of introduction.

## Mores and Modees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Al honor to the Nashville American for the article quoted in your issue of March 21 resenting the imputation upon the honor, the courage and the manliness of our soldiers in the Philip-

The undignified and senseless efforts at ensationalism on the part of men who are classed as leaders in Southern politics should not be construed as representative of Southern sentiment and opinion.

The Moros in the late fight were savages and fanatics, fighting to the death with the brute courage of the tiger which despairs of

escape. Our men, like true soldiers, were fighting inder orders, and they had a human right to defend themselves, even if in the act of defence it became necessary to sacrifice the lives of women or children used for defence by these heartless outlaws. They deserved no more consideration than did Capt. Jack and his band of Modocs, who in the lava beds of California and Oregon were guilty of the bloody treachery, under a flag of truce, of murdering Gen. Canby and his staff, and for a long time defied the authority and the army of the United States from their almost mpregnable fastness

These Modoc savages, like the Moros, sacrificed their offspring at that time in somewhat the same fashion. JOHN A. WYETH. NEW YORK, March 23.

### New York and Boston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There something delightfully Bostonese in the ione of Mr. Edward E. Greene's letter in last Friday's Sun. "Naiveté's" tomfoolery about Boston and "Aberjona's" complimentary observations on New York have evidently upset the Boston spicen.

Nearly twenty-five years of my life were spent as a Bostonian, and about the same amount of time has been consumed in gathering experience in New York. My observations have led me to the following conclusions: The Bostonian who blows the loudest for his town and "knocks" other towns the hardest is, as a rule, the dyed-in-the-wool native, who has grown up with the notion that if a thing isn't as it is in Boston it must be wrong; while the person who shouts loudest for New York is rarely the true New Yorker, but the importation, who halls from some smaller city or town, and has never gotten over his admiration for New York institutions and customs. I have also noticed that the Boston breadwinner will peg to and fro between his home and business day after day and rarely leave the beaten path to look around his city.
A vacation may bring him to New York, and then he will nose around in stores and localities of a character that he never visits in Boston. The fact that his New York cousin is taking time and money to show him the sights does not deter him from ridiculing half he sees, for he left Boston with that intention, and half his pleasure is in telling how they do things in Boston. Of course, these remarks do not apply to all Bostonians, but to the majority, in my estimation, and I am willing to confess that when I lived there I trained with this

majority. These letters from Bostonians interest me, especially when they find fault with some New York experience, for usually I can recall some similar

xperience in Boston. Mr. Greene kicks because a certain department store does not serve as much coffee in a 10 cent not as in two 5 cent cups, a typical Boston com plaint. I know of a Boston druggist who does not give as much tooth paste in his 50 cent boxes as he does in two 25 cent boxes. A while ago a Boston woman wrote a doleful letter to a morning paper telling how a New York conductor gave her all sliver change when she handed him a five-dollar bill, claiming that no Boston conductor would do such a rude thing. A few days later, when I was in Boston, a Cambridge woman met with the same adventure in a Boston car. My idea is that they are both pretty good old towns, and I have learned that the town that holds our home is the place that is dearest to our hearts, and we will overlook faults there that we condemn in another town.

#### A Log Cabla Pitcher. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading an

erticle on the Log Cabin campaign in to-day's Sun am reminded of an incident connected with the same campaign. A great-uncle of mine, living in Louisville, was

the president of a "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" club. At the closing of the campaign the club gave a banquet and presented their president with yellow earthen pitcher filled with a gallon of

of President Harrison, surrounded with wreaths of laurel leaves, topped off with four pictures of the old Log Cabin, and below the American eagle.

To the handle of the pitcher is tied an old rass campaign medal attached to a cross band on

which is the word "Harrison." On the medal i found a likeness of "Major-Gen. W. H. Harrison. encircled with his name, and below the words "Born February 9, 1775." On the reverse side is a picture of the old Log Cabin and "The People's Choice. In the Year 1840. I should be interested to hear if any of THE SUN'S

aders know if there are any other like pitchers n existence to-day. CONCORD, N. H., March 22.

ransparent Fiction of the Great Yazoo Jester TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your ditorial of to-day entitled "The Great Yazoo Jester" you attribute the authorship of "The Charge of the Wood Brigade" to John Sharp Williams. In the Congressional Record of March 15, on which day the poem was read in the House, Mr. Williams prefaced the reading of it by the remark that the "little" poem was "prepared by one of the members of the House and handed to him not long ago." It seems to me, therefore, that you are mistaken in implying that the poem was original ELIMABETH J. RAYMOND. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.

## How They Sing It in Boston.

From the Springfield Republican Every one labors except our distinguished progent ps. for.

Teposes in a recumbent position within our residence through the day.

His pedal extremities idling upon the bronze of the steam radiator.

the steam radiator, Serenciy engaged in extracting nebulous atmos-phere from a tobacco receptacle of mundane parer from a topacto receives soiled linen for the natter.

Our maternal mentor receives soiled linen for the purpose of cleansing it.

And in this connection I should include fillal Ann. Indeed, everybody is engaged in some variety of occupation in our domestic habitatesculuding, as primarily suggested, our distinguished progenitor.

## FENCING IN THE NANDI.

The British in Uganda recently decided to put the Nandi tribe on a reservation and make them stay there. The Nandi, living to the northeast of Victoria Nyanza, are the only tribe near the great lake that has given the British any serious trouble since the whites gained the upper hand in Uganda. They did not take kindly to the idea of naving a fence around them, and Capt. de Crespigny of the British expedition that has been driving the blacks to the land selected for them writes that about 1,000

of the Nandi were killed in the operation. Not even the Masai have been such thorn in the flesh of the whites. The Nandi have lived on the southern slopes of Mount Elgon, which is noted for the caves that honeycomb its sides. Years ago many of them lived in these caves, but they have recently been settled at the foot of Elgon among the plains and forests, 8,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. This is one of the regions which the British have recomnended as suitable for white colonists; and it is only sixty or seventy miles distant from the lofty plain which the British Government offered to the Zionists as a refuge for oppressed Jews.

Six years ago the British lost hope that heir last war with the natives of Central Africa was over, for they made up their minds that the Nandi must be repressed f force could accomplish it. The tribe has always shown itself inimical to the white man and their aggressions had really become unbearable

The British did not attempt to impose the hut tax upon the Nandi. They did not permit caravans to travel through the Nandi country, and in fact were content to let the tribe severely alone. But the Nandi unfortunately would not let the British alone. When the telegraph wire from the Indian Ocean was strung along the Nyando valley the Nandi could not resist the temptation to swoop down now and then and carry off a mile or two of the wire. Then they began to make raids on transport carts, mail carriers and isolated telegraph stations.

The difficulty had to be faced, and so a strong expedition was sent against the tribe. It took four months to give the Nandi their fill of fighting and then they sued for peace and obtained it. They behaved themselves until they forgot the lesson they had loarned; and a while ago they began to menace the railroad that joins Victoria Nyanza with the Indian Ocean and to attack the white pioneers who are opening farms on the high plateau.

So the second war with the Nandi began. After the natives had been severely trounced the British determined to give them a reservation and to keep them strictly away from the settlers and the railroad. The objection of the Nandi to this proceeding has esulted in more bloodshed; but there is ittle doubt that they will be forced to live on their reservation just as their relatives, the proud Masai, are now tending cattle in the two districts set apart for them and o which they are wholly confined.

## DEFECTS OF NEW YORK.

Municipal Union Railway Terminal Suggested to Cure Some of Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is not the

riticism by Edgar Hamilton, the Baltimorean. printed in to-day's SUN, perfectly just and fair? Are we not, as a matter of fact, not only behind cities that make less pretensions to supremacy but far and away behind what we should and might with the exercise of a little more civic pride and honesty?

We have a dozen or more different entrances into New York, some by land, some by water.

One of the great transportation companies is tunnelling its way in, another is bridging—or is being held up in an endeavor to bridge-its way in. Why should this great city not have undertaken years ago to provide a large central terminal into which all railroads might come and find accommodations on equal terms? Why cannot now the con-solidated cities that make up the Greater New York provide such a terminal, with means to reach under the rivers and under the city?

We hear people talking about Government own ership of the great railroad system of the United States as a solution of our transportation problems. There would be no such problems if every city in central terminal into which all railroads might enter on equal terms. Competition would then regulate railroad rates and abolish rebates. Railroad building is not difficult until you try to get into a city where the railroads find their best business To build from Washington to Philadelphia and from Philadelphia to New York would be an easy task if the rallroad builders were not blocked or the cities. One president of a great trunk line went crazy trying to reach New York with his railroad. He thought to get in by way of Staten Island, but eventually he used the terminal of a railroad that was here ahead of him. The owners of that terminal very soon owned his entire trunk line. From a 10 per cent. dividend payer it went through a receivership and is now owned by its former competitor. Municipally owned terminals would prevent such wree age and would make the building of more railroads possible just as soon as capital could see safety and profit in the en-JAMES P. KOHLER.

### BROOKLYN, March 22. The Wanderer's Thought.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note the etter of Mr. Edgar Hamilton in to-day's Sun, and in reply would quote Nat Goodwin, in an address made in Chicago a few years ago: "When you leave New York you are camping out." J. G. D. NEW YORK, March 22.

#### England's Wheat Supply. England's wheat importation for 1905

amounted to 97,623,752 hundredweight. Russia supplied a fraction more than one-quarter of this (24,703,200), Argentina a little less than another quarter (23,238,400), and the British East Indies a little less than a third quarter (22,807,422). Australia supplied 10,084,700 hundre weight, the United States 6,634,700 and Canada 6,522,030. The imports of 1904 were approximately the same as those of 1905, although there were relatively unimportant changes in the quantity imported from different countries. Rumania and Argentina made small gains 1905, while the British East Indies supply fell off about 10 per cent. The supply from his country fell off about 7 per cent, and the Canadian export increased 7 per cent.

The importation of flour was less in 1905 than in 1904 by about 45 per cent. This is credited to increase in local supply. In 1903 American sales to the United Kingdom were: Wheat, 30,000,000 bushels; flour, 10,000,000 bar-Last year they were: Wheat, 9,000,000 bushels: flour, 3,800,000 barrels.

The report of the British Board of Trade, submitting these figures, notes for the month of December an increase of 975,000 hundred-weight in imports from the United States and a decrease of 720,000 hundredweight in imports from Russia.

#### Hunting a Dickens Quotation TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str.: If "E. W. G.

ived nearer New York she would perhaps have an opportunity to place her hand on a copy of "Great Expectations." Having done so, she should have read the twenty-fifth chapter, which contains "K.'s" quotation about "indigestive Georgiana." NEWARE, N. J., March 20.

#### Rockefeller the Third. John D. the Third, you lucky chap. ough to carking millions b

you grasp the rose of wealth Without the thorn. No begging legions make request To save them from financial wreck, No colleges would ask of you

To sign a check.

No process server seeks you out, Nor haunts the portal where you dwell, For all agree that what you know You will not tell. In calm content, from day to day,

And, best of all, you cannot read The magazines. MCLANDBURGE WILSON.

You idly gaze on blissful scenes.

NEW PARENTAL SCHOOL.

Plans for a Model Institution for New

York Boys. From the City Record. The committee on buildings of the Board of Education has submitted for approval plans for the new Parental School on the road from Flushing to Jamaica, about 1,700 feet south of the North Hempstead turnpike, in the Borough of Queens. The present plans provide only for the administration and school building, three dormitory buildings, power house and farm buildings and additional buildings to be erected from time to time as funds are available for the purpose administration building will provide offices for the superintendent or principal and his clerks, together with a waiting or reception room for the general public, accessible directly from the main entrance, thus isolating the public portion of the executive offices from the school, which occupies the balance

of the structure. The first floor, in addition to the executive offices, will provide for four classrooms and an assembly hall, 60x66 feet, with entrances directly from the campus as well as from the schoolrooms. The second floor will provide seven classrooms, teachers' rooms, &c., while the attic has been laid off for storerooms and dormitories for the female help. The basement will provide three manual training shops, a gymnasium 60x66 feet, storerooms, toilets, &c., and space for the ventilating apparatus.

The dormitories or cottages present some rather unusual features, having been de-signed only after examination of similar institutions in various parts of the country, made upon the declaration of the board in favor of the adoption of the cottage system. The committee on special schools in con-The committee on special schools in considering the cost of the structures, as well as that for maintenance, finally recommended the double cottage or dormitory building, and the plans for these provide for a structure 121 feet in length, divided on its centre line by a fireproof wall running through to the roof, thus forming two distinct structures, as far as internal arrangements go, the only connection being through the fire escape which serves both portions.

The building in its entirety will accommodate sixty boys, divided into two equal groups, each in its own portion of the building and under its own master and matron. The boys on entering their cottage from the school,

on entering their cottage from the school, farm work or play pass through a door direct from the playground, which is provided at the rear of each cottage, through a hallway into the basement, where their outdoor clothing will be removed in a large, light dressing room, wherein are provided lockers with seats. If the clothing or shoes be damp they may readily be dried in a room especially designed for the purpose. At the rear of the dressing room there has been placed a lavatory, leading from which are two compartments, one for shower baths and the other for tolets. Each locker has a compartment for shoes, which the boys remove and replace with house slippers or moccasins before they pass into the dining room or the dormitories. This not only reduces the noise which thirty boys must necessarily make but also permits of the cottage being kept scrupulously clean.

One of the important things is a large, light open indoor playroom, which figures not only for recreation purposes in the daytime, but also for that portion of the inmates of the cottage consisting of the active, restless boys, who do not care to sit and read during the evening, but would rather have their recreation in play. The first floor is entered both from the playground of the boys and from the campus, the hallway running directly across the buildings, with the dining room, pantry, &c., on one side and the living room, reception room and matron's room on the other.

The dining room is designed especially with on entering their cottage from farm work or play pass through a

pantry, &c., on one side and the high conterreception room and matron's room on the other.

The dining room is designed especially with reference to the seating of thirty boys, the master and matron and instructor, the pantry adjoining being fitted with china closets, refrigerator, sink, serving table and a bainmarle, the under side of which will be fitted as a plate warmer. On the opposite side of the hall the living room, about 28x32 feet in size, will afford ample space for the boys to be gathered about the tables in small groups, reading or playing games, being at the same time directly under the eye of the matron, whose room adjoins and is in direct connection therewith.

The second story is really the key to the building, since it must provide a dormitory for exactly thirty beds of the regulation size and passageways. Each boy will be provided with an individual locker, placed as near his bed as possible, in which his clothing, removed at night before retiring, is placed an locked. In order to afford adequate escape in case of fire an additional freproof stairway, enclosed in a brick shaft, is provided at the rear of the building, connecting with the other dormitory; so as to afford ample escape for each, although the possible total destruction of one portion of the building might take place without in any way endangering the inmates of the other.

Adjacent to and overlooking the dormitory

place without in any way endangering the inmates of the other. Adjacent to and overlooking the dormitory Adjacent to and overlooking the dormitory are the master's quarters, consisting of two rooms and a bath, clothing closets, &c., having also an entrance direct from the hallway. One of the important matters is the sewing and locker room located on this floor, in which is provided a locker for a supply of clothing for each boy.

The attic has two stairways. On this floor are the servants' rooms and bath, extra storeroom for the boys' clothing, also storeroom for house linen and bedding and the solitary room.

Coal is to be delivered at the top of the Coal is to be delivered at the top of the bunkers in the power house, while the supplies are unloaded here on a covered platform, from which they may be trucked into a light, airy and dry fireproof storeroom. To the right of the entrance is the bakery, with brick oven, proving room and space for bread storage for two or three days supply. To the left is to be a large kitchen, with its cooking ranges, soup kettles and refrigerators, divided into three spaces for meat, vegetables and milk, butter and eggs. It is proposed to deliver food from the central plant through subways. subways.

## Good American Business.

It's good American business all along the line

or an officer of the Northwestern would not be able o say: "Our lines are all as busy as they can be. The road has every car and every locomotive at work that is not in the shops, and could use more. The requirements, apparently, will be even larger this year than last." Other traffic managers are saying the same thing. The reported railroad earnings show that. Here we have forty-three roads re-porting for the first week of March an increase in gross earnings of \$908,000, or 11.84 per cent., and for the second week of March such increases as Wabash, \$36,000; Denver and Rio Grande, \$45,000 Missouri Pacific, \$46,000; Central of Georgia, \$47,000 and others like that. Steel rail orders last week were 150,000 tons, worth \$4,000,000, the largest aggregate of orders for steel rails in any one week for some time past, and the "Soo" line ordered fifty locomotives 1,500 box cars, fifty refrigerator car and twenty he passenger coaches. Furthermore, there is so much new railroad building in the West that the rallroads there are facing a labor famine 25,000 men being needed in the Northwestern and Southwestern States, with every prospect that double that number will be needed by June 1

Yet again: the Lake Shore moved 169 trains in twenty-four hours between Buffalo and Cleveland, using 8,640 cars, against the previous high record of 7,273 cars. The very next day 6,418 cars moved on the same division, and they were, both days, loaded cars at that.

Note the good American business in our foreign commerce for the eight months ended February: \$1,498,000,000 worth of exports, an increase over the 1905 period of \$190,000,000; over 1904, \$151,000,000 over 1903, \$316.000.000; over 1902, \$224.000.000, and over 1901 (the preceding export record year), \$183,-000,000. Total increases in the five eight-m periods since 1901 were \$964,000,000, or an average increase for each period of \$193,000,000. That's good American business. In like manner our imports show a total increase

in the five subsequent periods over 1901 of \$\$40,000,000, or \$168,000,000 for each period. That is also good American business, because half our imports are of raw and partly manufactured materials, and the other half are luxuries or non-competing Our State banks gained \$14,196,000 in resources between November 9 and February 20, three

\$536,000,000, and our State trust companies gained \$38,565,000 in resources since January 1, only fifty days, with resources of \$1,351,000,000. Unles this was the day of good American business on all Boston bobs up with grain shipments to foreign countries in the past two weeks of 1,181,000,000

months and eleven days, with total resource

In passing we may note the Pennsylvania Railroad net earnings of \$40,000,000 in 1905, or \$22,000,000 over dividend disbursements, and the new 140 mile road in North Dakota; the electric apparatus companies piling up millions of dollars worth c orders, and also shipping millions of dollars worth

In Harper's Monthly Magazine for April Mr. W. D. Howells takes another pleasant ramble through the English country, Mr. C. W. Ashley begins an account of a modern whaling cruise, Prof. T. 1 Lounsbury assails "pedantic usage" in English, illustrated articles describe the fixation of nitrogen, the Colorado delta and Iberville's fight for Hudson Bay, and there are reminiscences of Dickens and of Herbert Spencer. Fiction is supplied in Mrs. Deland's serial and seven short stories, and the seming of spring is heralded by an unusual outburst

# THE AGENT'S ANSWER.

Defence of the Insurance Solicitor Against Attacks on His Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of to-day William H. L. Lee likens the ife insurance agents to "a pack of hounds," and speaks of them as "teasing, worrying, harrying and bullying" their "viotims" with an "utter disregard of the ordinary restraints

of intercourse between civilized beings."

During the life insurance agitation the agent has received many kicks and cuffs. The soothing stroke has been absent. Yet although he is the bulwark of safety of company and policyholder alike, he has seen fit to keep out of the limelight and has conscientiously and honestly gone on with his

The defence of the insurance agent can safely be left to the hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries throughout the world who are to-day living in comfort, due entirely to the "teasing, worrying, harrying and bullying" of this "pack of hounds." In the year ending March 31, 1906, I have been instrumental in writing fifty-three applications for insurance life, accident and annuity, for the total amount of \$720,000. Of this amount there has been placed \$337,500. The premiums collected for the first year amounted to \$13,620.49, the balance being declined by the companies or for business reasons the desires of the applicants have changed. In every one of these cases the applicant has requested the services of the agent.

For the society I have paid death claims and matured policies in this same time to the amount of \$137,839.58 within twelve hours of the claim papers being received at the home office, without a single cent of expenditure to

Mr. William H. L. Lee is a lawyer. I am an insurance agent. In the newspapers since January 1, 1908, I have read of sixty-one law-yers arrested and convicted of felonies, and one poor, lonesome insurance agent in Phil-adelphia arrested for "giving a man his money

one poor, ionesome insurance agent in Philadelphia arrested for "giving a man his money back."

The world has often seen the spectacle of a number of lawyers fighting over the estate of some deceased man of means, and this spectacle has always seemed to me like the plains picture of a pack of snapping, snarling coyotes, that by the Westerner are called "the scavengers of the prairle." A lawyer demands a retainer and gets a fat fee for the collection of moneys due a client. Possibly (mind, I only say possibly) the fact that the agent stands in his way in this matter in the collection of the many millions annually paid out by insurance companies in claims through their agents, without any percentage, reduction or fee, is the cause of the legal luminary's spleen against the inaurance agent.

As to the final clause of Mr. Lee's letter, in reference to "selling insurance over the counter," I cannot help suggesting that it would be well to bring on the millennium by having the courts of justice and equity thrown open and made free to the public, whose money supports them, so as to do away with the compulsory employment of that grasping, bloodsucking leech the unsorupulous lawyer, who generally receives the major part of any financial benefit accruing from actions brought before said courts.

In closing I would like to say that I have no animosity against Mr. William H. L. Lee, either as a lawyer or as the author of the letter in question, and merely write this so the interested public may see the insides of both our houses and judge for themselves; also, I would like to ask him what percentage of policyholders he thinks would be on the books of insurance companies except for the "teasing, worrying, harrying and bullying" of that "pack of hounds," a member of which the undersigned is proud to be.

Vinliam Henry Lee.

Agent Equitable Life Assurance Society.

UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

rax Rebellion Easily Suppressed, But Natives Likely to Make More Trouble. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Natal papers received by the last mail contain de-tailed accounts of the operations against the natives who were in resistance to the poll tax lately imposed or failed to come in and pay. The leaders at the beginning appear to have been Ethiopian Christians, as they are

called, but later the movement seems to have been taken up by the natives generally. The Colonial authorities acted with great promptness and not only avenged the deaths of the police sub-inspector and trooper who were killed in the first affray, but were rounding up the natives all over the disaffected districts and compelling them to surrender their assegais and shields and bring in their

cattle. The Colonial force at the disposal of the authorities was 3,300, with sixteen field guns, seventeen maxims and a pom-pom section. Martial law was proclaimed and correspondents were not allowed to accompany detachments in the field; in addition a censorship was established over the press and all persons, cause uneasiness were being arrested and punished. Two whites were court-martialled and natives were sentenced to long terms of mprisonment and flogging; several also were

The Durban correspondent of an English

The Durban correspondent of an English agency for putting into the cable office a despatch for transmission dealing with the troubles was arrested and taken before a magistrate, who discharged him after a warning and severe reprimand. The impression of persons qualified to judge of the situation was that there was no organized resistance on the part of the natives and that the Colonial authorities lost their heads.

British regular troops were asked for and a battalion was sent to Maritzburg to restore confidence and overawe the natives, who, since the withdrawal of the British garrison from the colony, were said to have become impressed with the idea that it had been given up by the "White King."

News from other parts of South Africa speaks of a good deal of unrest among the natives, and in the Cape Colony the Native Polifical Association was taking steps to send a petition to England asking for the natives of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony the same political rights and privileges enjoyed by themselves in the Cape Colony.

Altogether it would seem that the native question in South Africa is likely to come up in an acute form before long.

F.

Voltaire. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUI the other day appeared quite a remarkable letter from "A Citizen," relating to the matter of exhibit-ing Voltaire's picture in the public schools of New York city. "A Citizen," did I say? Yes, and he freely denounces the man who did so much to bestow this title upon the oppressed and suffering

brethren of his day. At the outset I wish to quote the following pas-sage from the Philosophical Dictionary; "We are intelligent beings; and intelligent beings cannot have been formed by a blind, brute, insensible being. There is certainly some difference between a clod and the ideas of Newton. Newton's inelligence came from some greater Intelligence. And yet the writer of that letter would have us believe that the above came from the pen of a scoffing atheist. What Voltaire did was to enable man to throw off the shackles of religious fanaticlam and monomania. which by the way has a far more baneful effect upon mankind than the tenets

of free thinkers. John Morley says: "Voltaire is the wittlest and most trenchant writer the world has ever seen." Indeed, he was an intellectual lion whose picture must be looked upon with reverence and rapt admiration by all who truly appreciate the great-

ness of the leaders of men. Y. WILLIAM JAMES, JR. BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, March 22.

Combined Snow Remover and Pavement Mender.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: As it seems quite a problem to remove the snow from our streets, how would a heavy roller, kept not and

propelled by great power, either electricity, ga-

lene or fuel, rolled over the snow, first next to the gutter, so the water could run off, de? One of the possible drawbacks would be the oftening of the asphalt, but if it did so slightly t would tend to smoothen the pavement, which (Mrs.) G. A. W. would harden again at once.

NEW YORK, March 22. Brief Political Poesy. Odell. Depew. Adleu. Platt, Jehosaphat!

Birds are to the fore in Country Life in America

for April, where we are told how to domesticate the ruffled grouse, to save the wild fowl and to grade poultry. Directions are given for buying a horse the fine double page picture of the "perfect" horseshows a docked tall. There is a finely illustrated article on fishing for brook trout. The Lorlliard estate at Tuxedo is described. There are papers